REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,952.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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To the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Non-pareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Eatenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Madras	22
„ Narrakal	12	„ Coconada	24
„ Alleppy	12	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Beliapatam	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Galle	16	„ False Point	27
„ Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptins at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports whenever permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

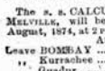
The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	31
„ Guadur	17	„ Fao	31
„ Muscat	18	„ Koweit	Sept. 1
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bushire	2
„ Linga	23	„ Linga	6
„ Bahrein	23	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Bushire	25	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	27	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	27	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 148 H.P., Commander T. Sandell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Avet, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,991 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hard-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
atent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;

Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;

Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,923 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain W. Soames, will leave for Suez) as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labeled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagor, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,903 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Andrews, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.

Watches and Clocks of every description.

Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.

Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.

Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

Adapted for

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,

STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,

ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE-CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Harris and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

The Rangoon Medical Hall.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st August, 1874, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th July 1874.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.—NOTICE.—INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all SUMS due in respect of the CALL of Rs. 250 per Share not paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th August next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 30th July 1874.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS

AND

MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBE'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen .....Rs 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamajee Hussajee Street, Manjvee Bunder, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1.—To confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, viz :—

I.—"That the Liquidator hereafter to be appointed be, and he is hereby authorized, to pay over and transfer the sum of Rs. 6,50,000, being portion of the Capital of the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' to the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay, having a Capital of 10 lacs of Rupees divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 400 each, and also to enter into a covenant with the 'Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,' that he will procure a good and valid lease to the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, from the 'Mazagon Company, Limited, (her insafter mentioned) of a piece of land (forming part of the immoveable property belonging to the 'New Mazagon Land Company (Limited) containing 50·0 square yards or thereabouts situate on the west side of the Company's property, with the buildings and erections thereon, for the residue of the term of 999 years, for which the same is at present held by the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' at a yearly rent of Rupees 600, such payment and transfer and such covenant to be made and entered into in consideration of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited' having and vesting the 2,000 Shares of that Company to and in the Liquidator for the purpose of distribution amongst the Shareholders of the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' so that every such Shareholder shall obtain one share in the 'Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,' for each share held by him in the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited.

"That the Liquidator after payment as aforesaid of the said sum of Rs. 6,50,000 do convey, assign, and transfer the remainder of the Assets and property, moveable and immoveable, of the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' to the 'Mazagon Company, Limited,' a Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay, having a Capital of 40 lacs of Rupees divided into 2,000 Shares of Rupees 2,00 each, in consideration of the said 'Mazagon Company, Limited,' transferring and vesting the 2,0 0 Shares of that Company to and in the Liquidator for the purpose of distribution among the Shareholders of the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited' for each Share held by him in the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' and also in consideration of the said 'Mazagon Company, Limited,' taking upon itself all the debts, obligations and liabilities of the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' and in further consideration of the said 'Mazagon Company, Limited,' granting to the said 'Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,' a lease of the piece of land herein abovementioned for the residue of the term of 999 years for which the same is now held by the 'New Mazagon Land Company, Limited,' at a yearly rent of Rs. 600.

"That the Liquidator hereafter to be appointed be, and he is hereby, authorized to have and exercise all the powers conferred by Section 175 of Act X. of 1866."

2. To appoint a Liquidator, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July 1874,

N B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th to 19th August next, both days inclusive.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English-built Light OFFICE BROUGHAM, in very good order; also a Fast AUSTRALIAN MARE. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. ARABIA, a fresh SUPPLY of Best Dry CHAMPAGNE, GIBRALTAR'S SHERRY, STANDARD OLD TOM, L. L. WHISKY, and GUINESS'S STOUT.—Apply to

Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,

38, Meadow Street.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 9s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 26s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 30s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

NOTICES.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATOR has been authorized by the Court of Chancery to DISPOSE of, by SALE or otherwise, the OUTSTANDING CLAIMS upon CONTRIBUTORIES, and I am prepared to enter into negotiations with that object.

Steps have been taken to prevent the Claims becoming barred by the Statute of Limitation.

LANCELOT FLETCHER,

Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th June 1874.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE.

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st July 1874, at the Register-d Office of the Company, No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1874.

II.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,

Bombay, 22nd July 1874. Secretary.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet made up to 30th June 1874.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 34, Bombay, 17th July 1874.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 19th to 31st INSTANT (both days inclusive).

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July 1874, immediately after the business of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, also convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company on that day, shall have been disposed of for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on Monday, the 6th day of July 1874 :—

1st. That the original Shares of the Company be divided into Shares of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, as provided in the Clauses 4th and 5th of the Articles of Association of the Company.

2nd. That, as provided in the Clause 12th of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, the Clause VI. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Clause be substituted, namely :—The nominal capital of the Company is Rupees Nine Lakhs, divided into nine hundred shares of Rupees one thousand each.

3rd. That the Clause 49 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words "in the month of July," and substituted in the lieu thereof the words "not later than the month of October in each year."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 34, Bombay, 17th July 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1874.

2. To determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund, and to declare a Dividend.

3. To approve the election of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. R. V. Rolt, Mr. H. R. Cormack, and Mr. Kessowjee Naik, as Directors of the Bank

4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Mr. E. D. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

6. To mention the opening of a Branch at Julgaum.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,

Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th July 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.

FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CO'S

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET,

AND

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Goloshed Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842; IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

OF

BOMBAY—Dean Lane. BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.

CALCUTTA—Hare Street. LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H.M. THE QUEEN.	H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.	THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.	THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIKHIND CLUB.	THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	THE SIND CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.	THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of	Clarets.	Nine qualities of	Sherry.
Two „ „	Sauterne.	Four „ „	Port.
Six „ „	Burgundy.	Four „ „	Cognac.
Four „ „	Champagne.	Seven „ „	Cordials, as detailed below, viz. :—
Ten „ „	German Wines.		

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red	Labelled Branded.	32	17
Nu

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH JULY 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened this morning quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 4,000. No change is advised in Liverpool prices, but in New York futures are quoted ⅛ c. per lb. higher.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been advanced to 3 per cent., the result probably of the heavy withdrawals advised lately. Consols are still quoted at 92¼; French Rentes have advanced to 99¼; Bar Silver has declined to 58½d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been only a limited business doing, but rates without apparent reason have been the turn firmer. Bankers have been more willing drawers, and for 6 months' sight we quote 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10 7/32d.; Credits are still saleable at 1s. 10 5/16d.; Documents at 1s. 10¾d. per rupee. The decline in Silver is somewhat unexpected and can only be interpreted as an anticipation of the probable rates for the next allotments of the Council drafts. However this may be, there can be little doubt that present influences are strongly in favour of lower rates of exchange, and the longer the decline is postponed the more serious is it likely to be. On Calcutta there is no alteration. GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly quieter, but no change can be quoted from yesterday's rates.

The SHARE MARKET has been quieter for everything but Spinning Companies, which are still in favour at fully yesterday's rates. Land Shares are also firm, but Press property is quite neglected.

COTTON is steady without quotable change in prices.

FREIGHTS are dull and depressed at yesterday's figures.

IMPORTS show no change worthy of notice.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Arabia, sailing on the morning of Saturday the 1st August 1874. For Genoa.—Mrs. Maunsell, Mr. Edward A. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Whitman, one child and one European Servant, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie.—For Aden.—Five native sepoys and one native.

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Persia	Jones	Liverpool.
	Charmer	Hogg	Greenock.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Alps, to Liverpool.
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

July.	DEPARTURES.	
27	Evelyan Wood	London.
28	Lansdown.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS—30TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 200 bundles hoop iron and 23 bars angle iron, Tyebally Essubally; 5 cases tobacco, Mugon Oogerchund.

Alps s, 3 casks glassware, Joseph Soares; 70 cases ginger wine, Jemsetjee Framjee; 25 barrels alum, Tejpall Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 200 casks cement, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co; 5 casks iron chains and 70 kegs iron nails, Abdoola Allybhoy and Co; 20 cases brandy, 58 cases wine, 27 cases porter, and 20 cases books, D. S. Kemp and Co; 8 bundles copper bolts, Vijashunker Gowrishunker; 4 cases capsules, M. B. Setna; 200 kegs iron nails, H. B. Jeejeebhoy; 40 cases corrugated iron, and 104 kegs iron nails, Tyebjee Adamjee; 16 cases cochineal, D. H. Cama and Co; 25 bottles quicksilver, Tejpall Cama.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 250 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baldon, 98 bales cotton and 2 bales waste cotton, Sewlall Motilall.

Caledonian s, 8 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 10 bags linseed, Wallace and Co; 200 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 30 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 55 bales wool and 51 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoja and Co; 40 bales cotton, Jadowjee Gopalljee; 55 bales cotton, Lilladhur Dewjee; 106 bales cotton, and 4 bales hemp, Finlay, Scott and Co; 98 bales cotton, Dunjee Sarabhai and Co.; 62 bales cotton, Sorabjee Dareshaw and Co.

Palestine s, 16 bales skins, Fazellabhoy Cassumbhoy.

Emblehope s, 2 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co; 99 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 30 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 500 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 7 bales cotton, Lilladhur Govindjee; 47 bales cotton, Vassonjee Veerjee; 94 bales cotton, Roopjee Ramjee; 109 bales cotton, Bharmul Bhojraj; 264 bales cotton, Runchordass Goculdass; 50 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Moolchund.

Muriel s, 250 bags wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Strathclyde s, 400 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co; 65 bales hemp, Muthoordass Nuthoo; 110 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 100 bales cotton, Veljee Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bangalore (s), 242 pieces E teeth, Khakeebhoy Suckoorchund; 162 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 2 boxes gold coins and one box gold bars, The C. M. Bank of I.L. and China; 431 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee; 223 pieces E teeth, Abdoolyman Amed; 150 pieces E teeth, Hajee Hassum Hajee Metha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s, 25 packages pach leaves, Hajee Ebram Hajee Mahomed.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s, 40 cases corals, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s, 5 packages cloves, Rahimtoola Abram; 5 boxes cassia and 5 packages pach leaves, Hajee Ebram Peckeer Mahomed.

STEAMER REPORTS.

[illegible] July, 1-10 P.M.—Mail steamer Nubia from Bombay arrived to-day.

[illegible], 25th July, 4-15 P.M.—H. M. S. Rifleman from Bombay arrived to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 30th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west thermometer 81, rainfall 90 cents.

CARWAR, 30th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·94, rainfall 1 inch 74 cents.

MANGALORE, 30th July, 10-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west to south-west, maximum 78, minimum 72, wet bulb 77 barometer 29·84 rainfall 4 inches 70 cents.

TUTICORIN, 30th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 94 barometer 29·78.

VIZAGOLA, 30th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west high thermometer 77, rainfall 7 inches 35 cents.

HIGH COURT.—31ST JULY.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

649-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dal'as, Lynch and Tobin.

494-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardasir Hormusjee v Dampee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Pershotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Settled

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley

506-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shellilan v Memon Selleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sogoonchund Sewdas v Moolchund Joharimul—P. Cowasjee.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

595-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Aba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

163-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bhawa Nensey and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the letter of administration with the will annexed of Gosai Jairamgir Davigir, deceased, v Suntocsgir Jairamgir—M. H. Khan.

In the matter of the goods of Frances Emmanuel, deceased—Vincent Emmanuel, son of the above named deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Domingo Gracias and Maria Manuel—Crawford and Boevey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

LONG CAUSES.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

502-73—Chalk and Turner—Bapoojee Narayen v Atmaram Sudsnund and others—Prescot and Winter.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.

96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

41-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Scondcrjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

568-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Jooradhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premjee Ockerda v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootomchund Manockchund v Jeewanbaljee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathe, Crawford and Boevey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemjee Ramjee—Ghandhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow, v Tribhowun Jugjivun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M. H. Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinnanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

105-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Cureem—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 27.

Kemball, Colonel, 15th Regiment, N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

JULY 29.

Pitts, Sub Lieutenant, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Umballa.

Scott, Colonel, 26th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Barclay, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—JULY 30.

Fasbery, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Hattis, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Firebrace, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 25th July 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Dismissal—Lieut and Brevet Capt C A Owen, General List and Brevt L. Q.-Master Bombay Rifles, C. R. (dated 29th July 1874).

Quarter Master Sergt Hobert Corry of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed Sergeant Instructor of Musketry at Poona Horse—Capt C R Rennie, R. C. will remain attached to Quarter Master Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, is posted to the 26th Regt. (dated 29 O O O No 638 of 1873 is cancelled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut D Robertson, M S C, Asst Comr, Central Provinces, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure:—Col E L Scott, S C, Comdt, 25th N I.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captain Spencer Rimington, S C, 20th July 1874.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut-Col Clements Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class, the following reversions in the Comsd. Dept are ordered, to have effect from 1st instant:—

Capt E S Ostrehan, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to revert to the grade of Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class.

Maj J S D Bolton, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, first class.

Capt T W Sanders, Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, third class, but will continue to act as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, second class.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieut-Col W A Glasspoole, Capt F W Taylor, Capt A R Heyland, and Lieut J R Watson.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Maj C B F Penny, RE, 4 months, S C; Lieut R S Simpson, 4 months, S C; Capt E D'O Twemlow, R E, 1 month, P A; Capt P A Browne, 6 months, S C; and Capt M W Stevens, 3 months, S C.

The undermentioned Officers is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in Septr next,

Maj C T Heathcote, S C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col C W Walker, Supt of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar and Asst Resident at Umreilly, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 6th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt Graham Mayne is appointed to act as Supt of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar and Asst Resident in charge of Umrelly during the absence of Col C W Walker on privilege leave.

Mr A C Boevey, C S, Actg Asst Resident at Baroda, has been allowed thirty days' privilege leave of absence from the 3rd proximo.

Maj O Probyne Supt of Police and Principal Rheel Agent, Khandesh, is appointed an Asst Political Agent for the Dangs and Surgana State until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay:—

Col J F Lester, Lieut-Col L C Barton, and Lieut-Col A Y Shortt.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of Dadoor Jamasjee Muncherjee of the office of Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay.

Rao Saheb Manjoonathaya Vithul received charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Havari, in the Dharwar District, on the 7th instant.

Messrs E Hosking and W H Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara on the 16th instant.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr Muncherjee Framjee Cama of the office of Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay.

Mr H L Cameron, Actg Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, has passed an examination in the Canarese language according to the test prescribed.

Mr N M W Daniell, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege of absence for three months from the 8th Aug 1874.

Mr J L Warden, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for nine months in lieu of the six months' leave on private affairs previously granted to him.

Mr Gunputrao Bhaskar is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Krishunjee Lumman on privilege leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Wallinger, Asst Conservator of Forests, having reported his arrival in Bombay on the 14th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe for two years is cancelled.

Mr Wallinger, As t Conservator of Forests, is promoted from the Second to the First Grade.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col J A Fuller, R E, to be Member of the Town Council in the room of Col J S Trevor, resigned.

Surgn-Maj A M Blomfield, received charge of the Civil Medical duties at Rajkote from Surgn R H Batty on 21st ultimo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Ingle and Mr R G C Westbrook delivered over and received charge respectively of the office of the Port Officer, Karwar, on the 11th July 1874, before office hours.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on C I J S Trevor's resignation of his appointment as Consulting Engr for Railways, Maj T F Dowden is confirmed as Deppy Consulting Engr in the Railway Dept from the date of Col Trevor's resignation.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 25)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr B Alone, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th July, 1874.

Capt G F J Graham, Dist Supt of Police, Shahjehanpur, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Jul, 1874.

Mr J W Williams, Dist Supt of Police, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st July, 1874.

Mr E G Jenkinson, Mag and Colr, Saharanpur, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th Aug, 1874.

Mr C Robertson, Offg Mag and Colr, Mirzapur, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th July, 1874.

Mr F H Fisher, Asst Mag and Colr, Agra, fifteen days' leave, with effect from the 20th Sept, 1874, for the purpose of attending the examination for High Proficiency in Urdu to be held at Calcutta in Oct next.

Mr E S Robertson, Offg Mag and Colr, Azimgarh, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 14th Aug, 1874.

Surgn-Maj J C Corbyn, Civil Surgn, Bareilly, privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 1st Sept 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Edward White, Offg Joint Mag, Bijnaur, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces.

Mr R Waddington, Dist Supt of Police, Basti to officiate as District Supt of Police, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr Alone, or until further orders.

Mr J Grange, Inspr of Police, to the charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Shahjehanpur, during the absence on leave of Capt Graham.

Mr C F Knyvett, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on leave of Mr Williams, or until further orders.

Mr A Boulderson, Collector of Bijnaur, to the charge of the settlement in that district.

Mr W M Tidy, Joint Magst and Depy Collr, to officiate as Magst and Collr of Saharanpur during the absence on leave of Mr E G Jenkinson, or until further orders.

Mr W Duthoit, Depy Supt of the family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as Mag and Colr of Mirzapur during the absence on leave of Mr C Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr H D'O Money, offg 1st Mag and Depy Collr, Mirzapur, to officiate as Deputy Supt of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares during the deputation of Mr W Duthoit, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj A F Tomkyns, Supt, Central and District Jails, Bareilly, to officiate as Civil Surgn of that station, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Dr J C Corbyn, and until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and reversion:—

From 1st June 1874, the date on which Mr F S Growse assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Muttra—

Mr G E Knox, Offg Joint Magt and Depy Colr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Joint Magt and Depy Colr, 1st grade;

Mr D Alexander, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 1st June, 1874, the date on which Mr W Blunt availed himself of leave on medical certificate—

Mr G R C Williams, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade to officiate as Joint Magt and Depy Colr, 1st grade;

Mr W Lambe, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 2nd June, 1874, the date on which Mr E Montagu assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Aligurh.

Mr T F Harkness, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade;

Mr W Holmes, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 4th June, 1874, the date on which Mr H M Rogers assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Allahabad.

Mr A Robinson, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade;

Mr F Pollen, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 5th June, 1874, the date on which Mr J M Pears assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Etawah—

Mr R Evans, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade;

Mr J J Denniston Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 18th June, 1874, the date on which Mr P Whalley assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr Moradabad—

Mr E White, Offg Joint M gand Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade;

Mr S H Jan s, at Mag. and Colr, to officiate as Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 19th June, 1874, the date on which Mr C J Fowlett assumed charge of the Office of Magst and Collr, Allahabad—

Mr J A Marcel, Offg Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 1st grade

Mr F H Fisher, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade.

From 27th June, 1874, the date on which Mr W Oldham resumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Ghazipur—

Mr J A Marcel to officiate as Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade;

Mr F H Fisher, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 1st grade.

Mr M Reade, Asst Settlement Officer from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from 1st May, 1874.

Mr T Benson, Asst Settlement Officer, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from 1st June, 1874.

Mr A Macmillan, Asst Settlement Officer, from 3rd to 2nd grade, with effect from 1st June, 1874.

Capt C S Beauchamp, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade reported his departure from Gorakhpur on the 3rd, and his arrival at Nynee Tal on the afternoon of the 8th July, 1874, when he took charge of the office of Asst Secy to Govt in the P. W. Dept and Personal Assistant to Chief Engr, from Capt L F Bolleau.

Capt L F Bolleau, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive appointment of Asst to Supt Engr, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, on the same date.

Mr John Thornhill, Apprentice Engr, reported his departure from the Ganges Navigation Works Division on the 8th, and joined the Allahabad Sub-division of the Allahabad Provincial Division on the 9th July, 1874.

In anticipation of the confirmation of the Govt of India, Capt J C Ross, R E, Ex Engr, Bulandshahar Division of the Ganges Canal, is appointed Ex Engr for the Distributaries of the Lower Ganges Canal.

Capt P S Marindin, R E, Asst Secy to Govt, on leave, is appointed Ex Engr, of the Bulandshahar Division of the Ganges Canal, and is directed to proceed at once to relieve Capt J C Ross.

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Mr F H Fisher, Offg Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 1st grade.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURN—July 25th, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burn, B. S. C., of a daughter.

FOX—July 26th, at Dinapore Road Station, E I Railway, the wife of Michael Fox, Esq., of a son.

ROLLAND—July 24th, at Quilon, the wife of Lieutenant S. E. Rolland, of a son.

STEPHENSON—July 27th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of R. Macdonald Stephenson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SEWELL—HAY—July 17th, at the London Mission Chapel, Vizagapatam, by the Reverend J. W. Gordon, assisted by the Reverend H. DeVere Gookey, E. J. Sewell, Madras Civil Service, to Lucy Jane, eldest daughter of the Reverend J. Hay, M. A., of Waltair.

DEATH.

FREDERICK—July 23rd, Joannah, the beloved wife of Assistant Apothecary F. K. Frederick, of Goodaloor, Wynaad, aged 27 years, and 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

THE telegraphic summary which reached Bombay yesterday of the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Indian Council Bill puts an end to the doubts generally entertained in this country as to the fate of Lord Salisbury's scheme of administrative reform. The second reading was carried by a majority of three to one, the friends of economy who supported Mr. Fawcett in his attempt to shelve the Bill not mustering a larger number than went into the lobby with Mr Butt to vote for Home Rule. We are surprised, however, that at the fag end of the Session so many disinterested friends of India could be brought together to oppose the second reading of a Bill which was recommended to the favour of Parliament not only by the present Secretary of State for India but also by the late Under-Secretary, Mr. Grant Duff. The temptation to men who have been in office once, and will be again, to vote for a measure which extends the area of Ministerial patronage, seems to have been too great to be resisted; and the mob of ordinary members on both sides of the House, who will not take the trouble to study Indian questions, of course merely followed their leaders. Even Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who showed symptoms of independence at the beginning of the Session, evidently does not despair yet of getting a place, for he has subsided into a decorous partisan. It is, then, most creditable to Mr. Fawcett that he succeeded in persuading even a "dirty half hundred" members to go with him into the opposition lobby and vote against the second reading of an Indian Bill to which the chief objection that could be urged was that public opinion in India was unanimous in denouncing it. This division shows, at all events, that Mr. Fawcett has organised an Indian party; and the impression made by his speech must have been extraordinary, or Mr. Disraeli would not have found it necessary himself to rise in his place and defend the Bill. The Prime Minister made the curious statement that Lord Northbrook had only been anxious, for the sake of his own convenience, not to have the number of his Council increased, and that, the clause which would have made the number of Councillors six instead of five having been struck out, his Lordship was quite indifferent what became of the Bill. Lord Northbrook has not thought it right to take the public into his confidence in the matter, and we must therefore accept as strictly accurate this account of the purport of his despatches about the Bill. But public opinion in this country did not take its cue from the Viceroy. It was certainly considered by us a principal objection to the Bill that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject had not been published. But this objection was not founded on our knowledge of anything Lord Northbrook had said, but on the general principle that it is unadvisable for the English Parliament to pass any Bills affecting the government of this country which the people of India themselves have not had the opportunity of discussing. We do not think, in fact, that it is right for Lord Salisbury, with a majority of Conservative members of Parliament at his back, to pass laws for the management of this country as if India were but one of the farms on his estate. Then, again, we found fault with the Bill because we regard it as a fallacy to suppose that the introduction of a Minister for Public Works into the Viceregal Council will have the effect of making the management of such works more economical. Until the principle of individual responsibility is vindicated by the dismissal from the public service of high officers of State who have, in well known and flagrant instances, wasted the public money, it is simply wasting another lac a year to appoint a special Minister to attend to public works. The Bill therefore is, we believe, a bad one; though it will not have all the mischievous effects we anticipated if we are to accept as sincere Mr. Disraeli's promise that the new Minister will not try to carry out some new and costly scheme of public works. Lord Salisbury distinctly intimated in the House of Lords that the introduction of such a scheme would be one of the Minister's chief duties; but the Premier seems to have in this matter thrown over his Secretary of State for India, and thus to have made a prudent concession to public opinion.

THE dry bones of the Carting Agency are likely to be revivified for a time by the action of the Government since the press has nearly completed its duty of showing the public the sort of materials which have been employed in giving the scheme life and form; and we have only now to hope that its existence may soon come to an end, and that the interment of the remains may be speedily ordered, leaving to decomposition to finally complete the effacing of every trace of life it once possessed. This agreeable anticipation is aroused by reading the following remarks which were made by the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, Major J. H. White, R. E., in a reply he made on the 2nd instant to a petition from Surat merchants complaining of the troubles and losses they endured through the Carting Agency. "The whole question," writes Major White, "of the Carting "Agency has received and is receiving the greatest "consideration from Government, and the points "you mention in your petition have not been "lost sight of in the discussion that has ensued "on the subject." We were aware several weeks ago that the Government of India had taken notice of the remarks in the press, which have instructed both the members of Government and the public in the intricacies and peculiar working of a system which before was alike incomprehensible to every one, and we are very glad to have this official confirmation of the fact. Mainly through the explanations offered in our own columns the hitherto unintelligible system known as the Carting Agency has been shown to be a conglomeration of cunning devices, skifully manipulated, and secured to the fortunate possessor by contract with the Railway Company, in which the business of removing goods from the railway terminus is undertaken for a valuable consideration, the limit to which has been determined without the slightest regard as to the fairness of the rate charged for removal of goods to which the owners might be subjected. Not only, however, on the Government has an impression been made, but, strange to say, so convincing have been the arguments employed to demonstrate the weak points in the Carting Agency, that even the happy Carting Agent himself shows symptoms of having received instructions from the lessons in his mystic trade which we have from time to time published. We are told that the Carting Agent, who, it is well-known, has a contract with each of our two railways, has on the G. I. P. line agreed to allow the merchants a drawback of from three to four annas out of the 12 annas, his contract rate, so that he gets 9 annas and sometimes less than that for removing a ton of goods from the terminus at Boree Bunder, thus doing the work at the proper rate, notwithstanding that his advocate "A B," in our columns more than once confidently affirmed that the rate of 12 annas did not pay him. This concession at Boree Bunder would not most probably have been made had not the former Carting Agent to the G. I. P. Railway entered into competition with the present man, and thus driven him to be content with the same rates that he himself now charges. The Carting Agent, however, has the B. B. and C. I. Railway to fall back upon; and their terminus no competition is to be met with, and for carrying a ton of goods from Colaba terminus to the Cotton Green he gets 12 annas a ton, just about double the proper charge, and thus he amply makes up for any loss on the Boree Bunder business. There is, of course, no loss at all at the latter terminus, but, at the cost of the merchants and to the injury of the traffic in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Carting Agent secures under any circumstances a good large sum of money for doing no work at all; this sum at Colaba terminus comes in as a premium for the benevolent consideration bestowed by him on the merchants at the Boree Bunder station, and it is secured by the very simple arrangement of allowing the merchants at Colaba to remove their goods themselves, when a drawback of

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

LONDON, 30TH JULY.

The House of Commons last night discussed Mr. Fawcett's amendment "that it was inexpedient to proceed with the second reading of the India Council Bill until the production of the correspondence between Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject." Lord George Hamilton explained the necessity for a responsible member of the Council to control the Public Works Expenditure, but denied that Lord Northbrook intended to resign if the Bill was passed, or that he had written a strong despatch opposing it. He said that the Viceroy did at first object to an increase in the number of members of the Council, but, after the introduction of the clause providing for the reduction of the number of ordinary members to five, if necessary, he had no strong views either way.

Mr. Fawcett said that the measure was universally condemned in India.

Mr. Smollett in seconding the amendment said that he concurred with Mr. Fawcett in thinking that the creation of new members would tend to increase wasteful expenditure.

Mr. Grant Duff said in support of the Bill that there were good reasons for extending to the Department of Public Works a system which had been successfully adopted for legislative and financial business.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, in admitting the importance of the creation of a Minister for Public Works, said he hoped that the selection would be left to the Governor-General of India.

Sir George Balfour objected that power should be invested in a member, and suggested the appointment of an Inspector instead of a Minister.

Mr. Disraeli said that Lord Mayo's last despatch advocated the appointment of a Minister for Public Works, and he gave an unqualified denial to the supposition that the measure was an attack on Lord Northbrook, or was intended to cover new schemes for Public Works.

The amendment was put to the vote, and rejected by 171 votes against 52. The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Gathorne Hardiy withdrew his Regimental Exchange Bill until next session.

The operation of the Judicature Act of 1873 has been postponed to 1875.

The Egyptian Government is levying dues on coals landed at Port Said for the use of Canal steamers.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 29TH JULY.

A fresh attempt was made to-day to dissolve the National Assembly. Government opposed a dissolution before passing the Constitutional Laws. M. Malleville's motion for a dissolution was rejected by 364 votes against 332.

LONDON, 29TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account 92½

6 per cent. French Rente, 1872 99

Bar Silver 58½

The sum of £76,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England– destination unknown.

The market rate of discount is 2½ per cent.

LOSS OF THE S. S. TENASSERIM.

THE following telegram was received yesterday from Aden:—

"Kwangtung returned from Ras Haffoon with 43 hands, including the passengers from the wreck of the Tenasserim. They were kindly treated by the natives. The steamer is on a coral reef with 16 feet water in her. Nothing could be saved owing to the heavy sea, and nothing could be done before October, when she will have been gutted by Somalis."

THE OUTGOING MAIL.

THE outgoing mail steamer will, in all probability, be detained for twelve hours, as, on account of the break on the G. I. P. Railway, the Calcutta mail due at noon to-day can hardly be delivered in Bombay before to-morrow morning.

MR. FORSYTH was to have left Calcutta for Simla on Wednesday.

IT is said that no expedition to explore the trade routes between Burmah and Western China will be made this year.

THE Hon. J. K. Bythell has accepted the offer the Governor of Bombay to re appoint him to the Legislative Council for a period of two years.

MR. HENVEY, Junior Secretary, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Officiating Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India.

IT seems now beyond doubt that the outturn of the next indigo crop throughout Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Purneah, will be very poor. But in South Behar, Nuddea, and Midnapore the prospects are described as "remarkably good."

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Gunpatrao Tatya Saheb Putvurdhun of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

THE Government of Madras has forwarded, for the sanction of the Government of India, an estimate amounting to Rs. 13,03,360 submitted by the Great Southern of India Railway, for metre-gauge rolling-stock necessary for the equipment of the open line between Negapatam and Erode.

A CORRESPONDENT informs a contemporary that it is in contemplation to establish a large stallion depot at Tallagung in the Jhelum district. The measure has been recommended by General Chamberlain's Committee, and will be probably adopted as soon as the 19th Native Infantry vacates the station in 1875.

ERRATA—In our account of the railway accident, in our issue of Tuesday last, we gave the name of the Driver as Walls, it should have been Miller.—Also, in yesterday's paper, referring to the receipts on guaranteed railways, we gave the increased earnings of the B. B. & C. I. line as Rs. 12,83,043 whereas it should be Rs. 2,83,043.

THE latest health returns show considerable improvement in the health of the Punjab. The total Deaths have fallen from 5,712 in the week ending 20th June to 5,190 in the subsequent week. The improvement is most marked in the Umballa district, where the total deaths have fallen from 540 to 448, and those from small-pox from 220 to 157. The disease is also on the decline throughout the Punjab generally.

AN accident happened on Sunday night on the E. I. R. line near Chunar, a buffalo or bullock having thrown several waggons attached to a goods train off the line. There was considerable damage done to the line, several chairs having been broken and rails injured. The mail train did not pass the scene of the accident till about 8 A. M. the next day, the slow passenger train, due at Allahabad early in the morning, came in about two hours later than it should have done.

REFERRING to the recent tragedy at Watson's Hotel, the *Madras Mail* observes:—"Mr. Morley, who was for some time an assistant in the late firm of Messrs. C. I. Robinion and Co., of this City, met with misfortunes which might have overwhelmed a stronger man than he was. His wife, an amiable and accomplished lady, a daughter of Ansdell, the Royal Academician, was carried off here in Madras by a sudden attack of cholera; and shortly afterwards the firm in which he was the principal assistant came to grief."

A CORRESPONDENT asks the *Madras Mail*—"Can you or any of your readers tell me why Mr. Lee has been sent to Calcutta? I have been told that he has gone to inspect the drainage works. Do the Commissioners really believe that Mr. Lee can gain knowledge, to be turned to account here, by watching a pumping engine or contemplating flowing sewage? Do they treat drainage as a sleight-of-hand trick to be easily learned by peeping behind the scenes! Or have they some vague idea that sending Mr. Lee to Calcutta will relieve them from responsibility in case of future failure?"

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* writes as follows:—"Darkness, I need scarcely say, reigns over politics. Even the Parsee riots, and the popular impeachment of the local Government, were being half forgotten, when a private telegram addressed to a Bombay paper gave what purported to be an analysis of the Secretary of State's reply. I suspect, however, guessing tolerably well whence it comes, that it gives us only a partial idea of the conclusion arrived at, and that the information was not gained from a sight of the original document, the contents of which have certainly not been yet communicated to Parliament."

THE Punjub news-writer of the Allahabad paper says—"Sir Henry Tombs has resigned the command of his division, but the Commander-in-Chief, willing to hope against hope, does not purpose accepting his resignation for another three months. Brigadier-General Olpherts is therefore in luck, for he has not the smallest chance of getting the division permanently. If his friends, who cry him up so in certain newspapers, would only look up his position in the Army List, they would perceive that he is only a full Colonel (though actually senior in the service to Sir Henry Tombs) with many good Major Generals over him, whose claims cannot be overlooked, even to provide for a newspaper favourite. It is more than probable that the command will be bestowed on Major-General Crawford Chamberlain, whose good qualities are too well known to necessitate trumpeting here. It may not be generally known that he was offered the officiating command when Sir Henry Tombs first went on leave, but, in deference to the wishes of the Supreme Government, he remained on as President of the Stud Commission, receiving the pay of an employed Major-General."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Agra paper, writing on the subject of the Seetla Fair, tells us that *Seetla* is the name of a goddess supposed by the generality of the Hindoo public to have a great influence over children. They fear this goddess more than any other (perhaps not more so than *Kali*) and offer sacrifices to her in order to appease her anger and propitiate her favour. This remark is more applicable to the *Brij, i. e.* cities round about Muttra, the holy city of the Hindus, than to any other. A curious story is related anent the worship of this goddess. A Hindu was a great admirer of the goddess *Seetla* and a staunch believer in her powers. He had only one son whom he loved dearly. In the course of time, as the child grew older, he was attacked with small-pox; but the faith of the father was so great that he trusted to the goddess alone. It so happened that the disease instead of abating grew worse; but the father continued praying unceasingly, but to no effect. The child unfortunately died; and the father, who had no other son, determined to take vengeance upon his goddess. He, without informing any one, went one night, alone, and demolished the images of the *Dabee*, saying that if she had any power over human beings she could kill him too. Nothing of course transpired and the man returned home in triumph and never again worshipped the once much respected goddess!

THE *Cochin Argus* hears "with almost malicious delight" that the Madras Harbour scheme is likely to be knocked on the head, and thinks that the Railway has but to be carried to Cochin to set the matter of any scheme of harbour construction for Madras at rest for ever. Referring to which a Madras paper observes:—"It is natural enough that the *Argus* should think there is no place in the world like Cochin, but he seems to forget that Madras wants a harbour, not for the purpose of ruining Cochin, but for meeting the requirements of the growing trade on the Coromandel Coast and in the plains of the Carnatic. Cochin would not supply nearly such a good outlet for Bellary cotton and Cuddapah indigo as Bombay would, while as regards import trade no goods intended for this side of the peninsula would ever stand the charge for railway carriage from Cochin to Madras. The completion of the railway between Madras and Bombay has in no way altered the direction of trade. As regards the Madras Harbour scheme, there is, we hear, no foundation for the rumour that it has been shelved by the Secretary of State. On the contray it is known that the India Office rather prides itself on the part it played in sending out Mr. Parkes. It was only in May last that the project was submitted by the Madras Government to the Government of India, and it is hardly likely, therefore, that the Secretary of State should as yet have had time to approve or disapprove of Mr. Parkes' plan."

WAS THE SNAKE POISONOUS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I killed a snake in my house the other night, and should be glad if any of your readers could inform me whether it was a poisonous one. The snake was about 2 ft. long and of the thickness of an ordinary eel, very black all over with the exception of a streak of yellowish white running the length of its belly.

MALABAR HILL.

BRANDING AS A CURE FOR DISEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The practice of branding as it obtains among the Hindoos in the mofussil as a means of alleviating bodily pain is carried in some places to such an enormous extent, that it is resorted to even in the most trivial cases of disease. All persons, male and female, old and young, are unhesitatingly branded on the part where the pain complained of is felt. Some villages can each hardly boast of even half a dozen men that have not one or more marks of branding on their persons. Even children, not above three years of age, have this remedy administered to them, if they complain of any pain. Whatever may be the efficacy of this unnatural remedy, and it is believed by certain classes of Hindoos to be very great, the very sight of a red hot piece of iron presented to one's eye for branding is shocking beyond imagination. The Hindoos, being accustomed to this sight from their infancy, perhaps do not feel its horrors, and, as they have great faith in the efficacy of this barbarous remedy, submit to the operation without much hesitation. But it is a deplorable fact that this remedy has caused many unnecessary, thought not instantaneous, deaths, and will continue to do so until the false notion about its great efficacy is exploded. The Doctor in charge of the Gandevee Charitable Dispensary has every day to remonstrate with his Hindoo patients against this cruel remedy and, in every case of liver complaint, brought before him, has never failed to notice the particular part branded and the disease thus sometimes aggravated beyond recovery. B. M. J.

Gandevee, 27th July.

*** The practice our correspondent speaks of is common with most nations which know little of either surgery or medicine. Palgrave says it is a rare thing to find an Arab who has no been branded for some complaint or another; and many are frightfully disfigured.—ED. *B. G.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these Medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs, in common colds, and influenza. The Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is easist, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overcharged air tubes, and render respiration free without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which too many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

LIFE ASSURANCE—THE "STANDARD" VERSUS THE "POSITIVE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Like your correspondent "M. D." I am neither a shareholder nor policy-holder in either the "Standard" or "Positive" Companies. I however have had some experience in Life Assurance matters, and like Mr. Lidbetter have made them a study; but after several years working I quite agree with "M. D." that Life Assurance actuarially considered requires the study of a life-time. Perhaps the auditor of the "Positive" has mathematical talent above the average—at all events no one will question his musical ability to blow his own trumpet. The rates of the old companies are doubtless too high, but the profit is returned chiefly to the assured. It is true that in some companies the shareholders take a small portion, but better get back five-sixths of any sum paid over and above what is necessary than belong to a company that squanders all and more than all the "loading" in commissions, advertisements, local boards, and auditors. We know the "Standard" and other old companies to be sound, and to be economically managed—whilst new offices to secure business rush wildly into expenses. The "Old Equitable" since its formation has saved two and a half millions sterling to its assured by not paying even the usual 5 per cent. commission to agents and others introducing business. New offices frequently offer 15 and 20 per cent. on the first year's premiums and 5 or 10 per cent. for ever afterwards. The "Positive" may become one of the best offices in the Insurance world—and it may not,—nor can its prospects be said to be brilliant or safe as long as £100,000 have to be expended to secure £30,000 in premiums. Mr. Lidbetter says the "Positive" gets the cream of the business; but I fear it must be sour cream bought very dearly, and that, as long as *a uniform* rate of premiums for the whole world, and for all professions or occupations, exists, the cream of "healthy lives" will go to other companies.

ENQUIRER.

Bombay, 28th July.

BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Prow No. 3180, owned by one Jacka John Maho, laden with linseed, ran aground at Cross Island yesterday morning, and sank shortly after.

ACTING 4TH JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT.—Mr. Gunpatrao Bhasker is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, nine Mahomedans were charged by Inspector Longdon with gaming at cards on the previous evening. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendants to a fine of Rs. 4 each.

ACCIDENTS.—One Rhaymot Mahomed, a labourer, while employed yesterday on board the s.s. Bangalore, was seriously injured about the head by a bale of cotton falling upon him. Another Mahomedan, Shaik Ebram Hoosein was similarly injured on the same day while at work on the s.s. Italy.

THEFT.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Ismail Abdool was charged by another Mahomedan, Goolam Hoossein Jaffer, with the theft of a carpet and several brass vessels. The defendant, who is an old offender, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 20th July 1874, Rs. 49,87,928; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 22,225; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 2,00,014; balance, Rs. 48,10,139. There are in addition 24,965 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

RULES RELATING TO SALT.—The removal of *loose* salt from any Salt Work or from any "Kothar" at any Salt Work in the Presidency of Bombay is prohibited. All salt shall be bagged, and the quantity of salt contained in each bag shall be legibly marked on the same previous to removal from any Salt Work or from any "Kothar" at any Salt Work in the Presidency of Bombay. These rules will come into force on and after the 1st October next.

A FORTHCOMING CONCERT.—We understand that Signor Inzoli intends giving an evening concert in the Town Hall on an early date. He will be assisted by several members of the Glee Club, and by other well known amateurs of Bombay. The programme will be a varied and very select one, and will no doubt, when published, attract the attention of all lovers of music. We hope the enterprizing maestro will be well patronized on the occasion. A really good concert in this dull weather is a thing to look forward to with lively satisfaction.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, one Joseph Rodrigues, describing himself as a baker of Gaswady, laid an information to the effect that one Francis Fernandes, who had been in the informant's employ as a bill collector, had absconded with Rs. 240, the amount of various outstandings collected by the delinquent. It appears that Fernandes is at present concealing himself at Sonapore, and the informant, who charges him with criminal misappropriation, prayed that a warrant might issue for his apprehension. His Worship granted the application.

AN APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Janabai laid an information to the effect that her lawful husband, a certain Sheriff Fakeer, a Mahomedan hawker, had deserted her and her three children some five years ago, and up to the present time had successfully concealed himself. Only a few days ago the informant had accidentally discovered that her husband had returned to Bombay, and after instituting enquiries, succeeded in finding him. He still persists in his refusal to support his family, and under the circumstances the deponent prayed for a warant for his arrest. His Worship directed a warrant to issue.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, one Jooma Mahomed was charged with the above offence. A police sepoy in the employ of the Railway Company stated, that yesterday morning he observed the prisoner attempting to pass the gate of the station house without, as is compulsory, exhibiting his ticket. The witness here interfered, and demanded the defendant's ticket, who produced an old one, with which he succeeded in deceiving the sepoy. The defendant was then allowed to pass, and occupy a seat in a carriage. He was here discovered by the station-master, who, reasonably supposing that the defendant was attempting to evade the payment of his fare, caused him to be arrested. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

FREHE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the offices of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. G. S. Lynch (solicitor) took the chair. The Directors' report and balance sheet were adopted. The Directors in their report regret, that during the twelve months under review, the company has worked to no profit, but confidently hope that the prospects of the company have now taken a favourable turn, and that the better times so long looked for, have in a measure begun. The leases of the company's land which had been executed, would increase the company's annual income by Rs. 10,000 in round numbers. Opportunities would be taken advantage of for letting out further small plots at favourable rates, although the Directors are not inclined to recommend the policy of parting too freely with the company's property, which must greatly increase in value as the city extends and business becomes more attracted to the neighbourhood. There was, further, no reason to suppose that the Bunder revenue, which has steadily increased since the formation of the present Company, would not go on improving, until it yielded a fair income to the shareholders. The profit and loss account showed an available balance of Rs. 4,011 9 11, and it was recommended that it should be carried forward to the current year's account. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was re-elected a director, and Mr. S. W. Read and Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy were re-elected auditors. Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy was appointed secretary and treasurer on a salary of Rs. 500 per month to cover all office expenses.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday the 28th July, was 301, being 12 more than in the preceding week, 27 more than the total of the week ending 29th July 1873, and 20 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 235 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	8	4
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	29,732	...	5	...	5	1	1	3	17	11
Esplanade	10,464	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Market	43,198	...	3	1	3	1	2	...	13	20
Mandwee	35,100	...	11	...	3	...	5	...	21	19
Chukla	36,748	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	21	10
Oomburkharee.	49,873	...	11	...	6	5	3	1	36	17
Dongree	25,556	...	3	...	1	4	1	...	9	11
Dhobeetalao ...	37,915	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	12	13
Phuneswarr ...	20,760	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	9	8
Bhooleshwur...	34,029	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	22	8
Kharatalao ...	23,638	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	16	13
Koombarwara.	27,591	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	10	15
Khetwaree ...	24,817	...	3	...	...	2	5	...	14	9
Girgaum	21,234	...	2	...	3	2	...	1	9	8
Chaupatee	7,531	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	3
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Mahaluxmee...	4,317	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2
Mazagon	20,973	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	6	4
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6
Kamat. & Byc.	75,028	...	16	...	5	2	5	1	45	22
Pareli	13,773	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
Seeree	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sion	11,572	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	6
Mahim	14,310	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	5	3
Worlee	10,942	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown ...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...
Bombay.....	644,405	...	93	1	42	31	41	7	301	235
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		9	102	7	41	38	41	6	321	124

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, including other diseases.	Total births ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	...	9	...	2	...	1	...	13	11
Brahman	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	8	3
Lingaet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Hindoo of other Caste...	...	36	...	26	16	13	5	127	127
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	5	...	...	2	3	...	11	15
Mussulman.....	...	27	...	10	9	15	2	72	43
Parsee	...	4	...	3	2	2	...	21	23
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Native-Christian	...	6	...	...	1	3	...	19	9
Indo-European	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
European.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total....	...	93	1	42	31	41	7	301	235
Corresponding week '72.	2	85	1	45	18	38	5	274	216

THE EFFECT OF THE DECENTRALISATION SCHEME ON BOMBAY.

ON Wednesday afternoon the quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices. Mr. J. A. Forbes occupied the chair.

Government Resolution No. 1610, dated 9th June 1874, General Department, on the subject of the annual Government contribution towards the cost of the police of the city of Bombay, was laid on the table.

Mr. Currey—Before any discussion takes place on this subject, I may take the opportunity of saying that some further papers have been received from Government. I allude to the resolution which was received a few days ago by the Municipal Commissioner, proposing or rather enjoining an increase in the expenditure on the police force in the city of Bombay to the amount of Rs. 20,000 a-year. In reply to this Mr. Ravenscroft has written a letter to Government protesting against the immediate carrying out of the increase mentioned in their resolution.

Mr. Barrow (Secretary) read the resolution and letter referred to. (They were published yesterday.)

Mr. Ravenscroft mentioned that he had just received a note from Mr. James, Under-Secretary to Government, saying that he believed the resolution regarding the increase of the police was to be modified by Government, but in what respect and to what extent that resolution was to be modified Mr. James had not said.

Mr. J. M. Maclean proposed the following motion of which he had given notice:—

"That as the Government of Bombay has acknowledged the fairness of the claim made by the Corporation, and has thrown on the Government of India the responsibility of withholding the annual contribution towards the cost of the police, a committee be appointed to prepare and forward an address to the Government of India on the subject."

He said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In giving notice of this motion, I thought I was only fulfilling my duty as a member of the Corporation in trying to give effect to what I construed as an invitation given to us by the Government of Bombay to lay our case with regard to the cost of the police before the Government of India. After two or three years of discussion and explanations of various kinds of the reasons which led the Government of Bombay to withhold the usual grant from us, we are now brought to this pass, that the Government of Bombay frankly acknowledges that it only withholds this annual grant from us under the stress of necessity. Necessity, gentlemen, has been called the tyrant's plea, but I think the friends of the Government of Bombay may fairly contend that their object in giving us this frank acknowledgment of their position is to make use of the representatives of the wealthiest and most intelligent section of the inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency in order that their influence may be brought to bear upon the Government of India to provide the local Government with the funds necessary to maintain the provincial services. We should be showing little appreciation of the compliment thus paid to our intelligence and power if we now withheld an expression of opinion upon the resolution of the Government of Bombay. (Laughter and applause.) If the view of the Bombay Government is correct, that the authority given to them at the end of 1870 by the Decentralisation Scheme allows them to withhold this grant from us, then there is an especial reason why we should go before the Government of India and say, "We are the only victims in Western India of this Decentralisation Scheme; give us a sufficient sum of money to relieve us from the pressure it has put upon us." If, however, it is the case that the view taken by the Government of Bombay is wrong, and that the Decentralisation Resolution was not meant to entrust them with any such power, we must still go to the Government of India and ask them to tell the Government of Bombay to find the money they require for the provincial services in some other way. (Applause.) For my own part, I believe that the view taken by the Government of Bombay with regard to the powers conferred upon them by the Decentralisation Resolution is an exaggerated one and I find this view supported by a paper which is often alluded to, but which, it strikes me, is not often studied even by the public servants whom it chiefly affects—I refer to the Decentralisation Resolution itself. It is now some years since the Decentralisation Resolution was published, and I think, if one refers to its text, he will find it easy to see that the conduct of the Government of Bombay in withholding the ordinary grant towards the support of the police is a violation of the resolution both in spirit and letter. (Hear, hear.) The object of the resolution is clearly set forth in its commencement, where it is stated that the "Governor-General in Council is satisfied that it is desirable to enlarge the powers *and responsibility* of the Governments of Presidencies and Provinces in respect to the public expenditure in some of the civil departments." Thus you will see that the object of the resolution was to give local Governments greater power to carry out administrative improvements without interference from the Supreme Government, and it was supposed that by giving them this power the local and the Supreme Governments would work together in greater harmony than they used to do previously. But it must not be forgotten that the grant of greater power was coupled with the condition that the local Governments should assume greater responsibilities. Now, it seems to me that the Bombay Government have accepted the larger powers but rejected the increased responsibility and thrown it upon us, of all people! (Hear, hear.) When Sir Seymour Fitzgerald brought forward the first provincial budget of the Government of Bombay after this resolution was passed, he had determined to take away the grant towards the cost of the police of Bombay as the easiest mode of levying the taxation required upon this city in compensation for not imposing the non-agricultural cess—that is to say, the withholding of the police grant from Bombay was meant to be the equivalent for this city of levying the non-agricultural cess which the local Government had determined to levy up-country. On this occasion Sir Seymour Fitzgerald used these words—"The Government have taken into their most serious consideration the deficit of £16,770 (£32,000 less £375,000) under the head of Police, and they find they have no resource left to increase their means but propose that the annual subsidy of one lac shall in future not be paid. We think this is only just." That is, it was thought just, to impose such a contribution as an equivalent to the non-agricultural cess. Well, that cess has since been abolished, and I find it stated in Mr. Pedder's report that the contributions which were exacted from the Municipalities of Surat and Ahmedabad have also been abandoned, so that the city of Bombay is left alone to contribute towards the expenses required for the provincial services of the local Government. (Hear, hear.) The nett and sole result therefore of the decentralisation policy as regards this Presidency is that it has deprived the Municipality of Bombay of a lakh of rupees a year. If we consider the aims which the Government of India had in view, can we imagine a more lame and impotent conclusion to their policy of decentralisation? (Applause.) The 23rd paragraph of the Decentralisation resolution says that the operation of the resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of natives and Europeans to a greater extent than heretofore in the administration of affairs. Well, the way it has developed our municipal institutions is to take away a large sum of money from us each year at a time when we cannot find money to carry out works which are necessary for the health and improvement of the city. (Laughter and applause.) This is surely a strange state of affairs considering what the Government had in view by adopting the decentralisation policy. (Applause.) I think I have said enough to show that the conduct of the Government of Bombay is inconsistent with the spirit of that resolution which imposed upon them great responsibility in levying the taxation necessary for carrying out certain works of administrative improvement and the government of the Presidency generally. The increased responsibility they have simply thrown upon us, and they might just as well have taken the money they required from the pockets of some of the wealthy native gentlemen who are now seated around this table. (Laughter and applause.) Surely such a result of the working of the decentralisation policy in Bombay is a very amusing comment upon the last paragraph of the Supreme Government's resolution, in which it is declared that the Governor General in Council "delegates to the local Government this large additional share of administrative power without hesitation or distrust, believing that it will be exercised with wisdom, liberality, and prudence." I say that that additional share of administrative power has been exercised with partiality and injustice so far as this Municipality is concerned. (Applause.) Even if the plea of necessity were admitted for one year, surely the other parts of the Presidency ought to bear their share of the expenses in after years as well as this Municipality. Gentlemen, I also believe that the conduct of the Government of Bombay is inconsistent with the letter of the resolution, because in paragraph 18 of the Decentralisation resolution I find it stated that the local Governments should show every year a statement of the provincial revenue and expenditure. It says, also, they should "show not only the receipts and charges of the new provincial services, but also the income and expenditure of all existing local funds; it being understood of course that the Governments *are not relieved by this Resolution from any legal or equitable obligation which may govern the appropriation of any particular local fund.*" I think, therefore, we may fairly contend that in the meaning of these words the municipal funds of the city of Bombay were a local fund to which at that time the imperial grant of one-fourth of the police charges was allowed by the Government of India, and I cannot see how the passing of this resolution could justify the Government of Bombay in taking part of this local fund or in violating the distinct resolution previously passed by the Government of India, and which even now have not been formally rescinded. So far back as 1864 Colonel Bruce in his report quotes a resolutions of the Government of India, dated August 31, 1864, which directs that "the expenses required for the purposes of town populations should be defrayed by those populations; but that the expense of the police employed in towns for Government purposes should be defrayed by Government." Again, "certain limits should be fixed, within which it should be at the discretion of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the local Government to exempt particular places from their liability for defraying the expense of their police. The maximum exemption may, perhaps, be fixed at one-fourth of the cost of the Municipal police of every such place, no account being taken of the cost of Government establishments." It is further stated that "the strongest case for the enjoyment of this privilege is that of the principal seaports, to which it might be properly conceded." You will thus see that the principle is plainly laid down in this resolution that the imperial revenue ought to be charged with one-fourth of the expenses of the police in seaports. After this the Municipal Act of Bombay was passed, and that threw the whole cost of maintaining the police upon the Municipality, but the Municipality very soon found themselves in difficulties in consequence, and Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, took up the subject with his usual energy in 1865 and asked a grant of a lakh and a half for 1867, towards the payment of the police. In a letter dated November 2, 1866, from Mr. B. H. Ellis, who was then Secretary to Government, the doctrine is urged that "it is not likely the inhabitants of Bombay will consent to continue to pay the whole cost of the police when a similar arrangement is not enforced in other Presidency towns." "The Bombay Government," said Mr Ellis, "claims no privileges for Bombay which are not given to Calcutta and Madras, but hopes the Government of India will admit the justice of not exacting from the inhabitants of Bombay larger contributions than are taken elsewhere." As the result of that letter the Government of India made a grant of a lakh and a half on the 13th February 1867 towards the cost of the police for that year. That sufficed for a time, but again, in the beginning of 1868, the Government of Bombay having applied for sanction to the continuance of the Government grant of a lakh and a half towards the support of the police, a resolution, dated Jan. 17, 1868, was passed, to the effect that "the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise a grant to the Bombay Municipality (for the present, and not as a permanent contribution,) of one-fourth of the gross charge of the Bombay police, mine, harbour police and guards for Government buildings, the charges for which are exclusively borne by Government." The amount of this contribution of one-fourth came to close upon a lakh of rupees, which was continued annually till 1871. In March 1868 Mr. Wedderburn wrote a letter to the Government of India, acknowledging the Government of India's resolution of January, in which he complained that the grant was quite inadequate compared with the privileges accorded to Calcutta, and said that "great dissatisfaction would be felt in Bombay at this difference," and he asked therefore for an increase of the grant to a lakh and a half. In a resolution dated the 30th April the Government of India refused the extra grant, and denied that Calcutta was more favoured than Bombay, saying, "a police rate is now levied in Calcutta, and the Calcutta and Bombay Municipalities are exactly on the same footing." In these resolutions, then, which I have read, you find time after time the same doctrine repeated that the seaports of India should be placed upon the same footing, and that the contribution of the Imperial Government towards the cost of maintaining the police in these places should be one-fourth of the total cost. These resolutions are still maintained in force so far as regards Calcutta and Madras; it is only in Bombay that they have been violated; and I repeat therefore that it is a fair contention that these resolutions are still legally in force so far as Bombay also is concerned, and that our local Government have no right on the strength of the Decentralisation resolution, or because they will not take the trouble to raise revenue in other ways, to come to this Municipality and say, "You must raise so much money, as we want to appropriate your police grant." (Applause.) For the reasons I have advanced, gentlemen, in support of my motion, I ask a fair consideration for it. I have heard no objection made to the principle of the resolution; all I have heard said about it is that perhaps it is not expedient to bring it forward at the present time, as we shall have to go to the Government of India shortly in regard to various other matters. But for my own part I think this matter has been too long delayed already, and that we ought to take immediate advantage of the opportunity which the Government of Bombay have so frankly given us of laying our case before the highest authority in India. If you wanted a further reason for taking advantage of this opportunity you would find it in the resolution we have just heard read, asking us to increase the police establishment at the same time that the grant is withheld from us whereby we might be enabled to support the ordinary establishment. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee—I beg to second the motion. I also have heard the opinion expressed that it would be better if we were to delay sending this memorial until we go to the Government of India regarding other claims; but I think if this Corporation were now to follow that advice they would commit a serious mistake. I think that this question about the police grant is important enough to deserve treatment by itself. Our case is a strong one. In fact, the justice of it is acknowledged even by the Government of Bombay, and I have every belief in our success if we send to the Government of India a memorial such as

BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTY-SECOND SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL FROM THE 10TH TO THE 23RD JULY 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, writes from Hajeepore on the 21st July the following remarks for inclusion in the present narrative :—

"Since the preparation of the last narrative on the 9th July, there has not occurred any marked change in the general situation as therein described. My remarks, therefore, on the present occasion may be brief."

"During the fortnight under review the rains have continued to fall abundantly throughout the distressed districts north of the Ganges. In some parts the rainfall has been measured by as much as from 20 to 30 inches since May. There have been, in consequence, violent floods ; swollen streams ; inundations, with submergence of broad tracts of country ; some devastation of cultivated fields ; and deposits of sand over the young crops after subsidence of the water. Whether the injuries thus caused are sufficient to materially affect the promise of the autumnal harvest can hardly yet be known. The early occurrence of the floods this year causes anxiety for the safety of the *aman* or winter rice recently sown, or springing up to a moderate height above the ground. The hope is that if the tender plant can only rear its head above the water, then its inherent strength and vitality will cause its stem to grow as fast as the water rises, till the plant in its maturity attains an astonishing growth beneath the water. On the whole, though alarm is sometimes expressed for both the early and the later crops in some places, there is no ground as yet for any fear as regards the country generally ; while there is, on the other hand, much ground for hopefulness."

"But in the south of Bengal, near Calcutta, the rain has been very scanty, especially in the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bankoora. It is too early to express any apprehension, inasmuch as rain may yet come in time to bring the harvests forward. In Bankoora and in Midnapore fear certainly has to some extent prevailed."

"In the last narrative the very satisfactory position of the autumn crops was explained ; and from that a favourable anticipation was formed regarding the sowings of the winter crops. It was known indeed at that time that a great part of these sowings had been successfully made. I stated, however, that they seemed to be backward. This remark was intended to apply especially to the north-east corner of Tirhoot. The backwardness there had been officially reported some days previously, but further inquiry had shown that some progress had already been made even with these sowings. And subsequent reports up to the present date show this progress to have continued, until the sowings are now satisfactorily complete. If fear has been entertained by any one that the sowings there were retarded by the relief works, that fear would be dissipated by the actual state of this very crop, and by the reported fact that all able-bodied labour was transferred from the relief works to the fields. No doubt in that quarter especially the people clung to the relief works as long as they safely could. I believe, however, that this did not arise from idleness or from any improper motive, but because the drought of May rendered the soil unfit for operations till good rains should have fallen ; and because they naturally wished to earn as much as they could against the months that must intervene between the closing of the works and the reaping of the first crops. It was expected that the people, having shown so much promptitude and skill in respect to the other crops, would choose the right time to sow this crop too, and the event proves that they have so chosen."

"As to the conduct of the people of the districts during the crisis through which they have passed or are yet passing, opinions will naturally vary much. Among so large a population, even though the conduct of the majority be good, there must inevitably be large exceptions, and many instances to the very contrary."

"I trust, however, that the apprehension that the *morale* and industrial energy of the people would suffer from State relief on a large scale is finally and satisfactorily disposed of by the visible extent and condition of the cultivation of both the early and the later crops throughout the distressed districts."

"In most, but not in all, of the distressed districts the attendance at relief works is dwindling away, but in some districts is expected to increase again as soon as employment in the fields shall become slack for a time. The list of recipients of gratuitous relief slowly increases ; the advances to cultivators are going on, but are drawing nearer towards a conclusion ; the sales of grain to the public are proceeding in the manner described in previous narratives. The inquiries which are made into the cases of cultivators needing advances show that in many places the zemindars generally, and the large zemindars especially, have given, or are giving, much assistance in this way to their tenantry."

"But distress has developed, and is still developing itself in several districts not heretofore counted as severely distressed by scarcity. I alluds to the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bankora, and part of Moorshedabad. In Bankoora especially it has been found necessary to augment the supply of Government grain and to strengthen the relief staff. In these districts relief takes the form of charitable relief and of advances to ryots, but hardly at all of employment on works. The opinion gains ground that in Central Bengal, comprising the districts of Nuddea, Fureedpore, Moorshedabad, and Hooghly, the stocks of private grain must be falling very low, and that the trade is ill supplied ; and that any of the accidents which in some way or other befall the crops in every season, but which pass almost unheeded when the country is strong in resources, might this year cause trouble. As an example : Recently a flood of the Ganges devastated lands to the north of the well-known stations of Kooshtea and Goalundo (on the Eastern Bengal Railway) ; immediately the cultivators came to ask for grain—not to be given to them but to be purchased by them, or to be advanced and to be repayable at next harvest."

"The order for selling grain to the public has been extended (under the same rules as those cited in my narrative of the 14th May) to the Santhal Pergunnahs, to the districts of Manbhoom and Bankoora, and to part of Moorshedabad."

"Private grain trade by the navigable rivers is increasing, but not in any marked degree. The importation of grain by railway to the distressed districts for some days declined, but has begun to rise again."

"The relief works, especially the roads, being almost all closed, as already explained, in the very distressed districts, advantage is being taken of the recess to have the condition of all the new relief roads examined by the engineer officers and their professional establishments, with a view to each line of road being advanced hereafter, if not to a complete state, yet to a state that shall prove permanently useful to the traffic of the country. The total length of new roads operated upon and partially constructed, so far as the stage of earth-work by the relief labourers, is reported to amount to 3,100 miles in the districts of Chumparun, Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Sonthalia, Purneah, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra ; besides which there would be the mileage of the roads undertaken in the other distressed districts. Besides these, there are a number of tanks excavated in all parts of the distressed districts, regarding which a report will be made hereafter."

Weather and Rainfall.—While throughout two-thirds of Bengal the continual and excessive rain and consequent floods have caused considerable anxiety as to the crops, throughout the other third the rain has proved barely sufficient ; and unless a heavy fall comes within the next ten days, there will be great danger of a scanty harvest in most of the districts of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, and in Balasore and Manbhoom, belonging to those of Cuttack and Chota Nagpore. The bright weather which has prevailed during the last few days in Calcutta seems to have been universal ; and this break has been of the greatest possible benefit to the autumn crops in Behar, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye, which were beginning to suffer from the incessant rainfall of the last month.

State of Crops.—The crops are generally reported to promise well, but a considerable area has suffered from floods, especially in North Tirhoot, Chumparun Purneah, Fureedpore, and Jessore. It seems, however, to have been generally ascertained that the damage has not been so great as it was at first feared. Throughout Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Purneach indigo has suffered severely, and the outturn of the coming crop will consequently be very poor. On the other hand, the prospects of indigo in South Behar, Nuddea, and Midnapore are reported to be remarkably good.

Prices.—Prices have generally fallen throughout the fortnight. The only districts where there has been a rise are Burdwan, Darjeeling, Pooree, Purneah, and Manbhoom, and in the two latter districts the rise has been insignificant. In Bankoora, Midnapore the 24-Pergunnahs, Julpigoree, Gya, Chumparun, Balasore, and Singbhoom, prices have been stationary ; while in all other districts they have fallen, the fall being most conspicuous in Dinagepore and Sarun. In the former district rice has fallen from 9 seers 12 chittacks to 11 seers, while in the latter rice has fallen from 12 seers 8 chittacks to 14 seers, and barley from 19 to 22 seers. In the districts of the Chota Nagpore division, with the exception of Manbhoom, prices have very nearly reached their ordinary level.

Private trade to Behar.—The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found in appendix A. The returns show a great diminution of the traffic both by rail and river. The former was naturally to be expected, and the latter may probably be accounted for to some extent by the flooded state of the rivers, which have prevented boats moving up-stream. But the chief cause is probably to be found in the general equalisation of prices, which prevents traders realising a profit by transporting grain from one part of the country to another.

North Tirhoot.—There has been an almost general exodus of the people in this district from relief work to field labour. The condition of the people continues good ; and though some damage has been done to the crops, especially in Seetamurhee, by the floods, the break in the rains during last week will probably have allowed the water to subside, so that there will be little permanent damage done.

South Tirhoot.—A great improvement is reported from this district, and the prospects may be said to be excellent. Private trade is brisk, but not sufficiently active to supply all the requirements of the people ; and sales of Government rice are still found to be necessary in the Sudder Sub-division and in the town of Mozufferpore.

Chumparun.—The flood in the north of this district is said to have been the highest that has been known for the last 30 years ; but the permanent damage inflicted by it appears to have been small, especially as the greater part of the area flooded was devoted to late rice crops.

Sarun.—Private trade is active in this district, and it has suffered little from floods, with the exception of a tract of about 30 square miles lying to the north of the embankment. The giving out of advances still occupies the greater part of the time of the relief officers.

South Behar.—The prospects of these districts continue to be everything that could be wished. The floods that were reported in the last narrative had subsided without doing any serious injury, and the present hot, bright weather is just what was wanted to bring on the crops.

Bhagulpore Division.—With the exception of the damage done in the Gondwara perguunah, in the west of Purneah, which has suffered much from the flooding of the Koosy, there has been little harm done by excessive rain or by floods in this division. The condition of the people is generally improving, and the prospects are excellent.

Rajshahye Division.—All the reports from the districts of this division are unanimous in stating that the prospects of the coming crops are all that could be desired, while the floods which have caused losses elsewhere have been less destructive in these districts than in the rest of the country. In Bogra and Rungpore the early rice is being cut, and the yield has proved, as was anticipated, unusually large. In the latter district the pressure of distress seems to have been greatly diminished. This result must be in a great degree attributed to the good conduct of the zemindars, who appear to have given exceptionally large advances to their ryots. In the other districts equally good crops are looked for, and only in the west of Moorshedabad is there any unfavourable symptom reported, and there more rain is said to be wanted.

Cooch Behar.—Here, as in the adjoining districts of the Rajshahye Division, the prospects are daily brightening, and an unusually large crop of food-grains is looked for. Jute, however, appears in some cases to have suffered from excessive rain.

Burdwan Division.—Full information as to the state of the districts of this division will be found in that portion of the narrative written by the Lieutenant-Governor. In none of the districts excepts in Beerbhoom has the weather been such as to relieve the minds of the people of anxiety for the future, and hence probably the great increase of distress in this part of the country.

Chota Nagpore Division.—Distress continues to be confined to the Manbhoom district of this division ; but should there be a reasonable fall of rain in the next ten days, it is probable that the pressure will be very shortly entirely relieved. In this district, as well as those of Lohardugga and Singbhoom, anxiety for the future has been caused by the absence of rain, which has fallen in large quantites nowhere in these districts except in Palamow.

Relief Works.—The following return shows the numbers on relief works during the fortnight under report as compared with that preceding it :—

	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna Division	397,962	376,960
Gunduk Embankment	19,848	11,052
Soane Canal	26,352	28,539
Bhagulpore Division	26,724	28,047
Rajshahye Division	107,633	103,356
Northern Bengal Railway	13,271	8,578
Chota Nagpore and Burdwan Divisions	51,370	49,561
Cooch Behar	4,157	2,478
Total	897,320	638,702

These returns continue to show a large decrease in the number of labourers, which will now probably remain nearly stationary for some time to come, though, as relief works have been only gradually closed during the last fortnight, the next returns will probably show a still further diminution. All work is now paid for in grain, so that the heavy demands upon the treasuries which these works entailed during the first six months of the year have now almost entirely ceased.

Gunduk Embankment and Canal.—But little work has been done during the fortnight, owing to the constant rain and almost total cessation of any demand for labour.

Soane Canal.—Work has been much hindered by the heavy rains at the beginning of the fortnight. About 37 lakhs of cubic feet of earth work have been completed in the Buxar division during the period under report.

Northern Bengal Railway.—The amount of earth-work up to date is 67 348,000 cubic feet, equal to 141 miles of 4-feet bank, with a top width of 15 feet. During the fortnight about 36 lakhs of cubic feet were thrown up, and 101 miles of feeder roads have been made up to date.

The number of persons receiving charitable relief during the fortnight under notice was 643,524 against 625 620 in that preceding.

The returns still continue to show an increase in numbers in almost all districts, Rungpore and Malduh being the only districts in which a decrease is shown. In the Burdwan Division the increase is especially conspicuous. It has been found necessary to increase the staff at the disposal of the Collectors of Bankoora and Burdwan, which are the two worst districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

AMATEUR MUSIC.

(Saturday Review.)

AMATEUR music has made prodigious strides of late, but it is open to doubt whether it has advanced altogether in the right direction. It has come to be regarded as an instrument for display rather than of culture. Unquestionably, the general level of musical attainments in England is much higher than it was twenty years ago. "It is rare now-a-days to hear people make what is called a painful exhibition" of themselves at the piano. The incompetent young lady who wanted so much pressing, and received so complacently the compliment of an ironical prelate in the company :—"Another time when you say you cant sing, we shall know how to believe you"—is a thing of the past. Lackadaisical youths are now seldom to be heard inviting Maud into the garden, or dilating in a feeble strain on the melancholy process of "Fading Away." This sort of music and singers of this calibre have been relegated from the drawing-room to the farmhouse parlour and the bower in which the siren of the refreshment-room snatches a short interval from soup for song. Now-a-days no one sings in society who has not considerable pretensions to sing well. But with this development of the art there has been a psychological development in the artist of a less agreeable kind. Society pets and caresses its amateur musicians, but it also suffers many things at their hands. They are its spoilt children, and give themselves all the airs and graces of spoilt children. Their whims and freaks are the plague of all who come in their way. They mar as much innocent pleasure by their caprices as they make by their talent. Their vanity and conceit, their rivalries and jealousies, are supremely ridiculous. One would be grateful to them for the diversion which their humours afford, if they did not inflict a good deal of annoyance on their inoffensive patrons and, like Charles Surface's flirtations with married women, give a great many worthy people grounds for great uneasiness.

Perhaps there is no more deserving object of sympathy than the too-confiding lady who designs a "musical evening." A "musical evning" is a form of entertainment of which ladies who are forced to combine hospitality with thrift never seem to tire. And yet a "little music" is emphatically a dangerous thing ; and the labour spent in getting it up too often ends in vanity and vexation of spirit. You are lucky enough to count among your acquaintance a *bijou* tenor, a melodious baritone, and an effective bass ; and when last summer in Switzerland a happy chance threw a comic singer across your path, it seemed to be for the express purpose of supplying your musical "at homes" with just the dash of the convivial which they needed. So you issue your cards, and by way of putting your amateurs in good humour, you invite them to dinner, uncork your best champagne, and regale them with the daintiest bill of fare. At dinner they are all affability, and, encouraged by the surrounding gaiety, you indulge a confident hope that your efforts to please have not been fruitless. But no sooner is the scene changed to the drawing-room than your anxieties begin. It is one thing to collect singers round your mahogany ; it is quite another to get them up to your piano. They have a feline dexterity in stealing away into corners of the room, and effacing themselves, in attitudes of studied indifference to the divine art, behind sofas and ottomans. Meantime the evening is wearing on ; your Kraft stands invitingly open, and the irrepressible old maid who dotes on her memories of Rubini is tapping impatiently, even menacingly, with her fan upon the instrument, and asking in audible whispers when the music is to begin. With growing uneasiness you go in search of your bijou tenor. At last you unearth the sweet youth in the conservatory, prattling with much apparent interest about the Asbuster War. In a faltering tone you murmur a request that he will favour the company with one of his French romances. With a look of mingled innocence and concern he assures you that nothing would give him more pleasure, but, alas! there is one fatal obstacle. His "larynx" is sadly affected by the weather. Why, you are tempted in your bitterness to exclaim, did the cruel east wind, which has smitten his larynx, leave his œsophagus in so fine a state of preservation ? Remembering what justice he has done to the good things of your table, you are painfully struck by the unequal robustness of two such nearly allied organs. Disrobed, you go in pursuit of your melodious baritone. Him you find in a corner discussing the price of stocks with a City magnate. Will he gratify your guests with the "Stirrup-Cup," or the "Vagabond," in which he is so much admired ? Alas, alas! Here, too, you have been forestalled by the east wind. Here, too, you find a second "larynx" in a bad way. In a state now bordering on despair, you cross the room and sidle up to your effective bass. Either the larynx of a bass is made of tougher fibre, or the east wind disdains a comparative ly obscure victim. Anyhow, you find the larynx of your effective bass suffering indeed, but not positively incapable of emitting a note. You had intended to reserve him for concerted music, his Oroveso-Sarastro repertory being decidedly depressing. But there is no help for it. Either he must sing something, or your "little music" will have dwindled into something like an angry Quaker's Meeting. So he speeds the parting guests to the sepulchral echoes of "In diesen heil'gen Hallen." When at a late hour your comic songster puts in an appearance, the fortune of the evening is past recovery. If a train be treats a few lingering dowagers to his clever version of *Mrs. Rosebud's Evening Party*. It awakens no responsive mirth in their stony faces. It is a relief to find yourself alone with your wax-candles, and to experience an oath that never, never, while the human larynx remains so delicate and irritable an organ, and subject to such sudden prostration, will you attempt "a little music" again.

Much more thorny is the task of organizing an amateur concert on a more ambitious scale. There are rival sopranos to be propitiated, a Proteau tenor to be kept in order, a mutinous orchestra to be secured, a chorus to be kept from foundering in the Slough of Despond towards which a body of amateur vocalists usually tends ; all the vanities and susceptibilities of a paid company, with none of its *esprit de corps* or obedience to the *baton*. A musical society soon splits into factions, which group themselves round the leading ladies. Like the operatic world of our great-grandfathers, it develops a Faustina and a Cuzzoni. Faustina is all for high art and Handel ; Cuzzoni is all nature and Claribel. Faustina thrills you with the breadth and largeness of her style ; Cuzzoni charms you with a simple ballad. Faustina revolves in the stately orbit of song traced by the great masters ; Cuzzoni twinkles in the firmament of Arne and Balfe. The difficulty of inducing two such bright particular stars to illuminate the same horizon is enormous ; for neither will Faustina listen to Cuzzoni, nor will Cuzzoni recognize the presence of Faustina. The only way is for the conductor to exhibit the tuneful pair in a kind of musical *tandem*, and to contrive that the first part of the concert shall be a triumph for Faustina, and the second an ovation for Cuzzoni. The rest of the performers group themselves round their chief ladies in the attitude either of satellites or of victims. It is a day for rehearsal. Enter Faustina in a respirator. She is in a hurry, and hurry makes her a trifle imperious. She can only wait ten minutes. She has pressing engagements at the other end of the town. She must sing her song, "As when the Dove," instantly, or not at all. So the Dove is stopped abruptly—much to the discomfiture of Mrs. Quaver, a veteran "utility" of the society, who, under cover of strong orchestral support, had just mounted to D in alt, where she remains poised in the midst of a mocking silence like a lark at heaven's gate nervously quivering. Having effected a descent into the medium notes of her register, she angrily demands the reason of her cruel desertion. There is not much time for apology, for Faustina is impatient to commence her dove-like cooings. Having warbled her song, exit that lady, leaving every one rather hot and excited. Scarcely is she off the scene, when enter Cuzzoni in another respirator. Cuzzoni is nervous lest the wind instruments should be over-loud, and drown her delicate talent. Everything must be *pianissimo*, or she cannot be heard to advantage in "Robin Adair." Upon this the band shows signs of huffiness, and so much time is lost in calming the lady's apprehensions, and subduing the accompaniment to the requisite point of softness, that short work has to be made with the rest of the programme. Miss Dulcimer, another of the "stellinæ," is drawn for a second out of *Oberon*. There is nothing for it but to request her to omit the air, and content herself with a tailless recitative. It is hard on poor Dulcimer to have to execute an act of Happy Despatch on her one opportunity for display ; but in the conflict of vanities the weakest goes to the wall.

Then there is the tenor "difficulty" to be grappled with. Nothing is more remarkable about the amateur tenor than his good-natured readiness to do anything for or with you but sing. He will be charmed to join you for a few days' fishing in Wales If you are thinking of a riding tour through Surrey, he's your man. He is quite willing to go out for a month's drill with the Militia, or a week under canvas in a Volunteer camp. If you ask him to join your athletic games, or to ransack folios with you in the British Museum, he consents with a cheerful alacrity. But drop him a hint that you want him to sing, and he becomes an altered being. He is coy, moody, mysterious. There are all sorts of obstacles to the fulfilment of your wish, of which you little dream, and to which he only darkly alludes. It is as though the poor fellow saw what your grosser vision fails to discern, an angel with a flaming sword waving him from your concert door. He is deeply impressed with the precariousness of all human arrangements. At a moment's notice he may be summoned to smooth the pillow of a relative in the North, or anxious with a chronic affection of the bronchial tubes. In vain you argue that there is a strong antecedent probability that he will be alive and in full possession of his powers on the appointed day. His melancholy forebodings are not to be dissipated by your rosy philosophy. When at last you extort a provisional consent, and begin to get a new tune, What is the accompaniment to be, and will all the tenor music in the proposed cantata be allotted to him ? He has none of that sublime repression of himself of which the Laureate twaddles. He is too unalterably convinced of the perfection of his own voice and style to indulge in any such weakness or to brook a rival near his throne. No sooner is he satisfied as to the degree of prominence to be assigned to him than straightway, in his zeal for art, he is tormented with a fresh scruple. With whom is he expected to sing ? In case, as to his practised ear every one sings more or less out of tune and pronounces his words in a different manner, the number of persons with whom he can give tongue with any degree of comfort is naturally very small. Miss X. is a bearable, Miss Y. a doubtful, while Miss Z.'s position at the bottom of the list in a scale of finally intonation makes her an impossible, associate in song. The Hanselian tenor declines to sing with any one else. Tweedledum never sings with Tweedlee ; Tra-la-la is mute in the presence of Fal-lal. Even when each successive obstacle in turn has been smoothed away, you must not be too sanguine as to the result. In all dealings with the amateur tenor it is the unforeseen which arrives. As to one, according to the old poet, can be pronounced happy before his death, so no amateur tenor can be said to have sung until the concert is over. At the eleventh hour he may slip through your fingers, and, with the impulsive temperament of genius, take the train to Edinburgh or the boat to Calais. True, you have his formal promise to co-operate ; but he holds an *ipecacuanha* whose budget of unswallowing hesitancies and reserves, which may explode without a moment's warning. His potentiality for sulks is enormous. Your enterprise may be wrecked in port by a tiff. It is a wise precaution therefore to instruct some modest tenor-ling—if indeed modesty is compatible with a voice of this quality—to understudy the maestro, upon whom you may fall back in case of emergency.

Society in its present state of dulness is much indebted to its amateur musicians for the pains they take to enliven it. But they would do well to remember that their aim ought to be to give pleasure and spread the taste for a refined and elevating art, not to gratify their own vanity or indulge in vulgar cravings for semi-publicity. They have a sufficiently wide sphere for their activity without venturing across the Rubicon which divides private from public performances. How much they might do, for example, towards fostering a love of good music, disinterring the treasures of harmony and song from the neglected storehouse of the great masters, and purging the popular taste of its besotted fondness for the trashy worn-out old operas which furnish repertantias of the musical entertainment of London. But when they merely echo the prevalent note of triviality and silliness, and seek to supersede to amateurish inexperience professional grimace, they do nothing for art, and only make themselves ridiculous. Tried by any but a very indulgent standard, the result of their exertions is at most third-rate. The amateur tenor who gives himself such airs is probably in most respects inferior to a choir man in Barchester Cathedral, who has received a sound professional training. A story is told of a party of fashionable amateurs who got up a play, and invited Garrick to be present. He put in the part over allotted to my lord and my lord and their visitors—all but one very small part, to fill which, a veritable Thespian was imported from the nearest theatre. The fine ladies and gentlemen strutted their hour on the mimic stage, and received a conventional compliment from the great critic. But no sooner did the obscure little supernumerary make his appearance than the practised eye of Roscius detected the difference between the trained and the untrained performer. "There," he exclaimed with mortifying emphasis, "there I see an *actor*."

MISSIONARY RELIGIONS.

(Concluded from Monday's "Bombay Gazette.")

A NOTE ON THE ARTICLE BY A. C. LYALL.

THE above article on "Missionary Religions," which has been sent to the editor of this Review from India, and which he is kindly communicated to me before placing it before his readers, is full of interesting observations. It is evidently the work of a man who sees with his own eyes and thinks with his own brain, and though it is directed against me, I feel most anxious that it should be published in England, because I believe that it will contribute towards a juster appreciation of what can and what cannot be achieved by missionary labour in India, and serve at the same time to place some of my own opinions in a clearer and sharper light than I was able to throw on them in my lecture in Westminster Abbey. There is but one thing which I regret, viz., that the writer of the paper should not have had the whole of my lecture before him when writing his criticisms, but should have had to form his opinion of it from a condensed report which appeared in the *Times* of December 5th, 1873. The limits of a lecture are in themselves very narrow, and when so large a subject as that of which I had to treat in Westminster Abbey has to be condensed within sixty minutes, not only those who wish to misunderstand, but those also who try to judge fairly, often discover in what has been said, or what has not been said, a very different meaning from that which the lecturer wished to convey. If, however, a closely-packed lecture is compressed once more into one column of the *Times*, it is hardly possible to avoid what has happened in this case. Mr. Lyall has blamed me for not quoting facts or statements which, as he will have seen by this time, I had quoted in my lecture. I am reminded by him of the remarks made by Sir George Campbell in his report upon the government of Bengal in 1871-72, when he wrote, "It is a great mistake to suppose that the Hindu religion is not proselytizing ; the system of castes gives room for the introduction of any number of outsiders ; so long as people do not interfere with existing castes, they may form a new caste and call themselves Hindus ; and the Brahmins are always ready to receive all who will submit to them and pay them. The process of manufacturing Rajputs from ambitious aborigines goes on before our eyes." "This," M. Lyall observes, "is one recently recorded observation out of many that might be quoted."

It is this very passage which I had quoted in my third note, only that in quoting it from the "Report on the Progress and Condition of India," laid before Parliament in 1873, I had added the caution of the reporter, that "this assertion must be taken with reserve."

With such small exceptions, however, I have really nothing to complain of in the line of argument adopted by Mr. Lyall. I believe that, after having read my paper, he would have modified some portions of what he has written, but I feel equally certain that it is well that what he has written should have been written, and should be carefully pondered both by those who have the interests of the natives and by those who have the interests of Christian missions at heart. The few remarks which I take the liberty of making are made by way of explanation only ; on all truly essential points I feel certain that I am completely at one with Mr. Lyall.

As my lecture at Westminster Abbey was delivered shortly after the publication of my "Introduction to the Science of Religion," I ventured to take certain points which I had fully treated there as generally known. One of them is the exact value to be ascribed to canonical books in a scientific treatment of religion. If Mr. Lyall observes *in limine*, that inference as to the nature and tendency of various existing religions which are drawn from study and exegetic comparison of their scriptures, must be qualified by actual observation of these religions and their popular form and working effects, he expresses an opinion which I hold as strongly as he holds it himself, though with regard to the religion of India he has, no doubt, the immense advantage over me, that while I have to form my opinion of its working effects at second hand, trusting to the accounts of qualified observers, such as himself, he lives in the very midst of Indian temples, and knows at the same time the deepest and often unexpressed convictions of his native friends. That I was not unconscious of this defect may be seen from several passages in my "Introduction," After enumerating the books which are recognised as sacred or authoritative by large religious communities in India, books of such bulk and such difficulty that it seems almost impossible for any single scholar to master them in their entirety, I added (p. 111), "And even then our eyes would not have reached many of the sacred recesses in which the Hindu mind has taken refuge, either to meditate on the great problems of life, or to free itself from the temptations and fetters of worldly existence by penances and mortifications of the most exquisite cruelty. India has always been teeming with religious sects, and its religious life has been broken up into countless local centres which it required all the ingenuity and perseverance of a priestly caste to hold together with a semblance of dogmatic uniformity."

We must take care, however, in all scientific studies, not to render a task impossible by attaching to it conditions which, humanly speaking, cannot be fulfilled. It is desirable, no doubt, to study some of the local varieties of faith and worship in every religion, but it is impossible to do this with anything like completeness. Were we to wait till we had examined every Christian sect before trusting ourselves to form a general judgment of Christianity, not one of us could honestly say that he knew his own religion. It seems to me that in studying religions we must expect to meet with the same difficulties which we have to encounter in the comparative study of languages. It may, no doubt, be argued with great force that no one knows English who is ignorant of the spoken dialects, of the jargon of sailors and miners, or of the slang of public-houses and prisons. It is perfectly true that what we call the literary and classical language is never the really living language of a people, and that a foreigner may know Shakspere, Milton, and Byron, and yet fail to understand, if not the debates in Parliament, at all events the wrangling of sellers and buyers in the markets of the city. Nevertheless, when we learn English, or German, or French, or dead languages, such as Latin and Greek, we must depend on grammars, which grammars are founded on a few classical writers ; and when we speak of these languages in general, when we subject them to a scientific treatment, analyze them, and attempt to classify them, we avail ourselves for all such purposes almost exclusively of classical works, of literally productions of recognised authority. It is the same, and it can hardly be otherwise, when we approach the study of religions, whether for practical or for scientific purposes. Suppose a Hindu wished to know what the Christian religion really was, should we tell him to go first to Rome, then to Paris, then to St. Petersburg, then to Athens, then to Oxford, then to Berlin, that he might hear the sermons of Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Protestants, or read their so-call-d religious papers, in order to form out of these scattered impressions an idea of the real nature of the working effects of Christianity ? Or should we not rather tell him to take the Bible, and the hymns of Christian Churches, and from them to form his ideal of true Christianity ? A religion is much more likely to become "a mysterious thing," when it is sought for in the heart of each individual believer, where alone, no doubt, it truly lives, or in the endless clashing of parties, or in the often contradictory tenets of sects, than when it is studied in those sacred books which are recognised as authoritative by all believers, however much they may vary in their interpretations, and still more in the practical application of the doctrines contained in their sacred codes to the ordering of their daily life. Let the dialects of languages or religions be studied by all means, let even the peculiarities in the utterances of each town, village, or family be carefully noted ; but let it be recognised at the same time that, for practical purposes, the immense variety of individual expression has to be merged in one general type, and that this alone supplies the chance of a truly scientific treatment.

So much in justification of the principle which I have followed throughout in my treatment of the so-called Book-religions holding that they must be judged, first of all, out of their own mouths, i.e. out of their sacred writings. Although each individual believer is responsible for his religion, no religion can be made responsible for each individual believer. Even if we adopt the theory of development in religion, and grant to every thinking man his right of private interpretation, there remains, and there must always remain, to the historian of religion, an appeal to the statutes of the original code with which each religion stands and falls, and by which alone it can justly be judged.

I now come to a more important point. I had divided the six great religions of the world into *Missionary* and *non-Missionary*, including Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrianism, under the latter ; Budhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism, under the former category. If I had followed the good old rule of always giving a definition of technical terms, the objections raised by Mr. Lyall and others would probably never have been urged. I thought, however, that from the wholetenor of my lecture it would have been clear that by missionary religions I meant those in which the spreading of the truth among the heathen or unbelievers are raised to the rank of a sacred duty by the founder or his immediate successors. In explaining the meaning of the word proselyte, I had shown that literally it means those who come to us, not those to whom we go, so that even a religion so exclusive as Judaism might admit proselytes, might possibly, if we insisted on the etymological meaning of the word, be called proselytizing, without having any right to the name of a missionary religion. However, as Mr. Lyall does not stand alone, as others have claimed for Judaism and Zoroastrianism the same missionary character which we claim in the name of Brahmanism, a few explanations may not be out of place.

Till very lately, an orthodox Jew was rather proud of the fact that he and his people had never condescended to spread their religion among Christians by such means as disgrace the Christian profession of Jews. The Christianity, too, seemed to shrink with the Quakers the same reluctance in admitting outsiders to the advantages conferred by membership of so respectable and influential a community, while the Brahmans certainly were the very last to compass heaven and earth for the conversion of Mlecchas or outcastes. Suddenly, however, all this is changed. The Chief Rabbi in London, stung to the quick by the reproach of the absence of the missionary spirit in Judaism, has delivered a sermon to shew that I had maligned his religion, and that, like other Christian missionaries, they had been the most proselytizing people in the world. Some strong arguments in support of the same view have been brought forward by the Rev. Charles Voysey, whose conception of Judaism, however, is founded at least as much on what the prophets wished it should have been than on what history teaches us it was. As the facts and arguments advanced by the Jewish advocates did not modify my judgment of the historical character of Judaism, I did not think it necessary to reply. Particularly as another eminent Rabbi, the editor of the *Jewish World*, fully endorsed my views of Judaism, and expressed his surprise at the unorthodox theories advanced by so high an authority as Dr. Adler. I am informed, however, that the discussion thus originated will not remain without practical results, and that something like a Jewish Missionary Society is actually forming in London, to prove that missionary zeal is a test of life, the Jewish religion will not shrink from such a test. "We have done something," the Rev. Charles Voysey remarks, "to stir them up ; but let us not forget that our reminder was answered, not by a repulse or expression of surprise, but by an assurance that many Jews had already been thinking of the very work, and planning among themselves how they could revive some kind of missionary enterprise. Before long, I feel sure, they will give practical evidence that the missionary spirit is still alive and striving in their religion." And again : "The Jews will soon show whether their religion is alive or dead, will soon meet the rival religions of the world on more than equal terms, and will once more take the lead in these days of enlightened belief, and in search after conceptions worthy of a God, just as of old Judaism stood on a lofty height, far above all the religions of mankind."

What has happened in London seems to have happened in Bombay also. The Zoroastrians, too, did not like to be told that their religion was dying, and that their gradual decay was due to the absence of the missionary spirit among them. We read in the *Oriental* of April, 1874, "The cry in opposition as to whether it is contrary to the creed of Parsees to receive back converts to the faith. While conceding that Zoroaster was himself opposed to proselytizing heathens, most of the Parsis hold that the great decrease in the number of his followers renders it absolutely necessary to attempt to augment the sect."

Lastly, Mr. Lyall stands up for Brahmanism, and maintains that in India Brahmanism had spread out during the last hundred years, while Islam and Christianity have contracted. "More persons in India," he says, "become every year Brahmanists, than all the converts to all the other religions in India put together." "The number of converts," he maintains, "added to Brahmanism in the last few generations, especially in this country, is not insignificant, and *if the word proselyte may be used in the sense of one that has come, not necessarily being one that has been invited or persuaded to come*, then Brahmanism may lay claim to be by far the most successful proselytizing religion of modern times in India."

The words which I have ventured to put in italics, will show at once how little difference of opinion there is between Mr. Lyall and myself, as long as we use the same words in the same sense. If I mean by missionary religions nothing more than religions which are capable of increase by admitting those that wish to be admitted, religions which say to the world at large, "Knock and it shall be opened unto you," but no more, then, no doubt, Brahmanism might be called by that name. But what, according to my explanations, constitutes a missionary religion is something very different. It is the spirit of truth in the hearts of believers which cannot rest, unless it manifests itself in deed and word, and deed, which is not satisfied till it has carried its message to every human soul, till what it believes to be the truth is accepted as the truth by all members of the human family.

That spirit imparts to certain religion a character of their own, a character which, if I am not mistaken, constitutes the vital principle of our own religion, and of the other two which, in that respect, stand nearest to Christianity—Buddhism and Mohammedanism. This is not a mere outward difference, depending on the willingness of others to join or not to join ; it is an inward difference which stamps off Christianity as a missionary religion, when as yet it counted no more than twelve apostles, and which lays on every one that calls himself a Christian the duty of avowing his convictions, whatever they may be, and gaining others to embrace the truth. In that sense every true Christian is a missionary. Mr. Lyall is evidently aware of all this, if we may judge by the expressions which he uses when speaking of the increase of Brahmanism. He speaks of the clans and races which inhabit the hill-tracts, the outlying uplands, and the uncleared jungle districts of India, as *melting* into Hindaism. He represents the ethnical frontier, described by Mr. Hunter in the "Annals of Rural Bengal," as an ever-breaking shore of primitive beliefs, which *tumble* constantly into the ocean of Brahmanism. And even when he dwells on the fact that non-Aryans are invited by the Brahmans to enter in, he adds that this is done for the sake of profit and repute, not from a wish to eradicate error, to save souls, or to spread the truth. Such instances occurred even in the ancient history of India ; and I had myself, in my "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," pointed out the case of the Rathkaras or carpenters who were admitted to the Vedic sacrifice, and who, probably from a mere similarity of name—their leader being called Bribu,—had the old Vedic Ribhus assigned to them as their peculiar deities. But these were exceptions, they were *concessions aux negres*, deviations from traditional rules, entirely owing to the pressure of circumstances ; not manifestations springing from religious impulses. If Mr. Lyall remarks himself, that a religion which thus, half involuntarily, enlarges its borders, is not, in the strict sense of the word, a missionary religion, he shows that he is fully aware of the profound difference between a religion that grows by mere agglomeration and a religion that grows by its own strength, by its irrepressible missionary zeal. In answer to his concluding remark, that this ground was not taken in my lecture, I can only say that it was, nay, that it formed the very ground on which the whole argument of my lecture was meant to rest.

There is more force in the objections which Mr. Lyall raises against my calling Brahmanism already dead. The word was too strong ; at all events, it was liable to be misunderstood. What I meant to say was that the popular worship of Siva and Vishnu belonga to the same intellectual stratum as the worship of Jupiter and Apollo, that it is an anachronism in the nineteenth century, and that, for our purposes, for prognosticating the issues of the religious struggles of the future, it may simply be set aside. But "it is true," I added, "there are millions of children, women, and men in India who fall down before the stone image of Vishnu, with his four arms, riding on a creature, half-bird, half-man, or sleeping on the serpent ; who